

3
LICENSING SYSTEM AMENDMENT ASSOCIATION.

HABITUAL DRUNKARDS' BILL.

REMARKS

ON THE

*Necessity for Legislation in reference
to Habitual Drunkards*

BY

W. F. NEEDHAM, M.D.,

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE YORK LUNATIC ASYLUM.

TOGETHER WITH

REPRINT OF THE HABITUAL DRUNKARDS' BILL
AND LIST OF DONATIONS.

1876

OFFICES :

MANCHESTER—THE CITY BUILDINGS, CORPORATION STREET.

LONDON—18, PARLIAMENT STREET, WESTMINSTER.

VICE-PRESIDENTS
OF THE
LICENSING SYSTEM AMENDMENT ASSOCIATION.

(Including Peers, Members of Parliament, and Donors of £5 and upwards.)



His Grace the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND.
The Most Honourable the Marquess of BUTE.
The Right Honourable the Earl of DARNLEY.
The Right Honourable the Earl of TANKERVILLE.
The Right Honourable the Lord DENMAN.
The Right Honourable the Lord EBURY.
The Right Honourable the Lord SKELMERSDALE.
The Right Honourable the Lord WHARNCLIFFE.
Colonel AKROYD, M.P., Halifax.
HENRY F. W. BOLCKOW, M.P., Middlesboro'.
EDWARD BAINES, M.P., Leeds.
Lord F. C. CAVENDISH, M.P., Yorkshire, West Riding.
DONALD DALRYMPLE, M.P., Bath.
The Hon. WILBRAHAM EGERTON, M.P., Mid-Cheshire.
SAMUEL ROBERT GRAVES, M.P., Liverpool.
J. SNOWDON HENRY, M.P., Lancashire, South-East.
E. KENWORTHY HORNBY, M.P., Blackburn.
JOHN HUTTON, M.P., Northallerton.
Sir H. J. SELWIN-IBBETSON, Bart., M.P.
Sir HARCOURT JOHNSTONE, Bart., M.P., Scarborough.
JOHN LAIRD, M.P., Birkenhead.
WALTER MORRISON, M.P., Plymouth.
CHARLES MAGNIAC, M.P., St. Ives.
JOSEPH WHITWELL PEASE, M.P., Durham, South.
HENRY WILLIAM PEEK, M.P., Mid-Surrey.
BERNHARD SAMUELSON, M.P., Banbury.
ABEL SMITH, M.P., Herts.
E. B. W. BALME, J.P.
SAM MENDEL, J.P.
HUGH TAYLOR, J.P.
J. MACKENZIE, J.P.
H. W. RIPLEY, J.P., Bradford.

MONTAGU AINSLIE, J.P.
WILLIAM ALDAM, J.P.
ARMITAGE & RIGBY.
GEORGE ARTINGSTALL, J.P.
A. BARNES, J.P.
B. T. BAGNALL, J.P.
J. G. BREACH.
R. BARBOUR BROS.
T. BARLOW BROS.
Rev. N. W. BOSANQUET.
W. BROOKE, J.P.
JONAS BROOK, J.P.
T. L. BOYD.
CHARLES BROOK, J.P.
Alderman H. BROWN, J.P.
NATHANIEL CAINE, J.P.
RALPH CARR, J.P.

CARLTON, WALKER, & WATSON.
A. CASTELLAIN, J.P.
R. CARTER, J.P.
R. L. CHANCE, J.P.
ROBERT CHARLETON, J.P.
JAMES CROPPER, J.P.
T. B. CROSSE, J.P.
E. CROSSLEY, J.P.
J. CROSSLEY, J.P.
S. D. DARBISHIRE, J.P.
Sir HUMPHREY DE TRAFFORD
Bart., J.P.
R. DAGLISH, J.P.
JOSEPH DENT, J.P.
W. DICKENS, J.P.
G. D. W. DIGBY, J.P.
J. H. ELWES, J.P.

A. T. EVANS.
 The Misses EVANS.
 Sir ANDREW FAIRBAIRN, J.P.
 Sir W. H. FIELDING, Bart.
 F. FOLJAMBE, J.P.
 J. FOSTER, Jun.
 JOHN FOSTER & SONS.
 Rev. J. T. FRANCE, J.P.
 J. FULLERTON, J.P.
 T. W. GEORGE, J.P.
 F. W. GRAFTON.
 Mrs. W. G. GIBSON.
 E. H. GILLAN.
 JOHN GREG, J.P.
 R. H. GREG, J.P.
 T. GREEN, J.P.
 E. HARDCASTLE, J.P.
 J. HAIGH, J.P.
 A. HARRIS, J.P.
 H. H. HARDMAN, J.P.
 G. HEAD, J.P.
 H. H., J.P.
 Rev. H. R. HEYWOOD.
 M. HENRY, J.P.
 W. C. HEWITSON.
 ISAAC HOLDEN & SONS.
 HOCKEN, BIRD, & COLE.
 W. INMAN, J.P.
 E. JOYNSON, J.P.
 C. JOYNSON.
 J. KAYE, J.P.
 J. B. KENDALL, J.P.
 A. KENRICK, J.P.
 STEPHEN KINNEARD, J.P.
 R. KNOWLES.
 J. F. LEATHAM, J.P., F.S.A.
 E. H. LEYCESTER, J.P.
 JAMES LOMAS, J.P.
 J. G. MARSHALL, J.P.
 Miss MACFARLANE.
 Miss MARTINDALE.
 Miss MARTINEAU.
 Sir T. E. MOSS, Bart.

Admiral Sir G. N. BROKE-MID-
 DLETON.
 J. RENNINGTON MILLS, J.P.
 F. J. MOORE, J.P.
 J. NOBLE, J.P.
 THOMAS OPENSHAW, J.P.
 Miss PALEY.
 W. J. PALMER.
 THOMAS PARR.
 ARTHUR PEASE.
 HENRY PEASE.
 JOSHUA PEASE.
 H. E. PELLEW, J.P.
 WILLIAM PECKOVER.
 EDMUND PEEL, J.P.
 EDWARD PRIESTMAN.
 Mrs. PRIOR.
 H. PHILIPS, II.C.
 Executors of W. RAND.
 J. RAMSDEN, J. P.
 JOHN RAND, J.P., Bradford.
 Capt. J. ROTHWELL, J.P.
 Rev. D. R. ROUNDALL, M.A., J.P.
 J. RYLANDS, J.P.
 J. SAWRY, J.P.
 JOS. SATTERFIELD, J.P.
 Sir J. YORKE SCARLETT, G.C.B.
 C SEMON, J.P.
 E. W. H. SCHENLEY.
 G. J. SHAKERLEY, J.P.
 S. SHAW, J.P.
 FREDAY SMITH, J.P.
 LE GENDRE N. STARKIE, J.P.
 T. W. TATTON, J.P.
 THORNTON, NORMAN, & Co.
 J. W. TOTTIE, J.P.
 JOS. TUCKER, J.P.
 T. W. WALLIS, J.P.
 R. E. E. WARBURTON, J.P.
 P. WOOD, M.D., J.P.
 R. WOODWARD, J.P.
 T. WRIGLEY, J.P.

Hon. Treasurer—Col. AKROYD, M.P., Halifax.

Gen. Hon. Sec.—Rev. W. STANYER, M.A.

Hon. Assistant Sec.—Mr. E. JOHNSON.

Auditor—JOHN DUFFIELD, Esq., Manchester.

Bankers—Messrs. CUNLIFFE, BROOKS, & CO.,
 Manchester.

Offices—Manchester, 17, City Buildings, Corporation
 Street.

London, 18, Parliament Street, Westminster.

THE NECESSITY FOR LEGISLATION IN REFERENCE TO HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.

OF all the great social questions which are agitating the minds of men in the present day, none is possessed of more importance in its several aspects than that of the care and treatment of habitual drunkards.

The disease is so deadly, the remedy so attainable, that one can only wonder at the apathy which has suffered the one to go on for so long a period, unchecked by the controlling influence of the other.

Every one has seen and deplored the evil, for it is, unfortunately, within the experience of all, and many persons have even gone the length of suggesting remedies; but active measures of a practical character have been wanting up to within a comparatively recent period.

The cause of this inaction would be difficult to understand were it not for our experience of the indisposition on the part of Parliament and the public to interfere, in other instances, with that exaggeration and abuse of freedom misnamed the liberty of the subject, from which have arisen evils as serious in their nature as they have been extensive in their operation; affecting not merely the individual personally, but implicating, in no less a degree, his family, and, through it, the rest of the community.

Upon such causes were, in great measure, dependent the frightful effects of the factory system prior to the passing of Lord Ashley's Act in 1833, and the no less unfortunate condition of the insane until controlled by legislative interference in 1845.

It was easy enough to say that everyone had a perfect right to act as seemed best in his own eyes, and that each family must regulate its own concerns. But with an increase of knowledge, especially of social and economic laws, came the necessary conviction that, so great is the

mutual interdependence of society, that no member or family within it could possibly suffer without inflicting injury of a more or less serious character upon the general well-being. Hence the Factory and Lunacy Acts, with their manifold advantages—advantages, indeed, so great that it is now difficult to conceive a state of things wherein they had no existence.

That similar benefits would follow the introduction of legislative measures as affecting habitual drunkards I entertain no manner of doubt. Of the necessity of some such interference I am sufficiently assured by the number of instances in which application has been made to me for advice and assistance under circumstances the most painful and perplexing.

A gentleman, engaged in a business which takes him much from home, is afflicted with an habitually drunken wife, who has all the desire, but none of the power, to restrain her intemperate propensities.

During his absence she is continually in a state of intoxication, to secure which she pawns every moveable article of value upon which she can lay her hands, whether the property of her husband or of others. Her husband returns to find his wife a wreck, his home disorganised, his credit impaired, and himself the helpless victim of a vice which he has no power to control.

The son of a country gentleman, of good family, excellent abilities, and extensive acquirements, apparently from some defective congenital organisation acquires, at an early age, the habit of excessive drinking. All available means are used to curb this propensity, but without success. It continues and increases until it has obtained absolute possession of his will, and rendered him an abject slave to its influence. The lowest haunts, and the most degrading society, the meanest schemes, and the most dishonest practices, are freely entered into so long as the necessary drink can be procured. Many a time is he taken from low public-houses in a state of fatuous drunkenness, plundered of all valuables, and clad in the meanest of dress. Yet all this time he retains some of the instincts and feelings of his class. In the intervals of drunkenness he is thoroughly humbled and ashamed, and implores that he may be saved from what he feels to be not only disgrace, but slow, yet certain, suicide.

What can be done? He is of age, and his own master. Practically, nothing; and he dies from Consumption, the result of cold caught in a fit of drunken carelessness.

The wife of a man in the lower middle class acquires the habit of drinking to excess. As usual in such cases, it completely subjects her will and moral sense to its debasing influence. Her home is deserted during the greater part of each day; her children are neglected; and her husband is uncared for. Money and property are taken freely to supply the means of ruining both body and soul. The wife of a respectable man, and the mother of children, has to be brought at frequent intervals from low public-houses in a state of raving, or maudlin, drunkenness.

The mental condition of the husband all this time may be easily imagined. Not only is he disgraced, but well nigh ruined also. Under these circumstances he applies for assistance. Can nothing be done? Are husband and children to be ruined, home wrecked, body, mind, and soul lost, and no help to be had? Unfortunately it is so. The worst must be borne as it best may.

Now, these are real cases, the details of which are familiar to me, and they form a very small proportion of those which have fallen within my own experience.

To all applicants for advice and assistance under such circumstances I have, unfortunately, been compelled to reply that the lunacy and general law of this country in no way provides for the care of habitual drunkards, although they are clearly unable to take proper care of themselves, and notwithstanding that they exercise over themselves, their families, and their homes, all those devastating influences which so frequently follow in the track of mental disease; but that health, reason, and property may be alike wasted, without the State thinking it necessary to interfere. That such is the case appears to me to be anything but conducive to the general well-being of the community.

The law recognises the obligation on the part of every able-bodied man to provide for the maintenance of his family, and to abstain from attempts at the commission of suicide; and visits with penalties any infraction of either of these duties. It would surely, then, not be unreasonable to demand that he shall not wilfully pauperise his family, and hand over his obligations towards them to those who already have imposed upon them similar responsibilities;

and that his attempts at suicide, which are none the less determined, because they are not conducted upon ordinary principles, shall, at all events, confer upon the State the right to adopt measures for attempting their repression.

I, therefore, cannot but hope that at no distant period the difficulty may be met by the enactment of laws having these objects, but carefully guarded so as to secure the *legitimate* liberty of the subject, and that thus a legal basis may be given for the establishment of inebriate asylums similar to those which have achieved such a marked success in America.

The Washington Home in Boston, which was opened in 1857, is a type of these institutions, and the results which have followed its operations have been of the most satisfactory character. It is stated, upon undoubted authority, that, since it was opened, upwards of three thousand inebriates have been received, and nearly two thousand of them discharged, apparently permanently cured. Similar results seem to have attended the treatment in the New York State Inebriate Asylum at Binghampton. In twenty months 310 persons were received, and 50 per cent. discharged, having, to all appearance, reformed after a single probationary trial.

An attempt at legislation in this direction was made last session in the House of Commons by Mr. Dalrymple, the member for Bath, but a combination of circumstances induced him to withdraw his Bill for a while. It is now once more before Parliament.

It is true that provision was made by the 6th section of the Act 16 and 17 Vict., chap. 96, for the reception into licensed houses of boarders, "who being conscious of a want of power of self-control, or an addiction to intemperate habits, or fearing an attack or a recurrence of mental malady, and *being free agents in all respects*, are desirous of residing as voluntary boarders in an institution for the insane, with a view to medical treatment and supervision;" and that this provision was extended by the Lunacy Acts Amendment Act of 1862; but not only does the fact that the applicant must have been under care as a lunatic within five years previously, interfere materially with the value of the enactment; but its purely voluntary character, which enables the boarder to discharge himself when he most urgently requires control, effectually deprives it of all value

to the majority of those to whom some power of control, legally conferred upon their friends or others, would prove an invaluable benefit.

It will be a matter for sincere regret if the present session of Parliament is allowed to terminate without the passing of a measure giving the necessary powers for the control of one of the greatest evils to which civilised society is subject; and which, whether it is the result of disease, or vice, or both, urgently needs the aid of the law to secure its treatment and repression.

F. NEEDHAM, M.D.

The following IMPORTANT LETTER has been received from RALPH CARR, Esq., J.P. for Northumberland, enclosing a cheque for £20 in behalf of the Bill :—

“Hedgeley, near Alnwick, Dec. 26, 1870.

“Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in enclosing the present cheque to your order for £20, for promoting the Habitual Drunkards’ Restraint Bill, and the objects of reform in the licensing system.

“The restraint of habitual drunkards, besides *direct* benefit, will produce much good of an *indirect* kind, in its operation on the course of public opinion as to drunkenness.

“When this vice is seen to be liable to virtual penalties akin to those which affect insanity, the public will come to frown upon it, instead of indulging in the wicked mirth which now meets a reeling sot.

“Only last spring I was informed, as a justice of peace, that a well-to-do wood merchant (who had already in a fit of periodical abandonment to drink cut his own throat dangerously) was wandering about and sleeping in thickets, uttering incoherent language, and begging whisky or a shilling to buy it, from cottage to cottage. I caused the man to be apprehended, and got the nearest doctor to see him, under a charge of being of unsound mind. But want of cash and alarm had sobered him, so that the doctor could not depose to any *present* unsoundness of mind. I was obliged to liberate the unhappy man, after telling him and his family that I had directed the police to bring him before me to be fined as often as he was found intoxicated.

“For aught I know he may yet destroy himself by violence. Indeed nothing more likely. The present laws leave him at liberty to cut his throat again, on any fresh drunken outbreak. He was extremely penitent, and would willingly have been put under restraint.

“Yours truly,

“RALPH CARR.

“To the Rev. W. Stanyer.”

HABITUAL DRUNKARDS' BILL.

WHAT THE BILL PROPOSES TO DO.

1. To save from destruction of body and soul those who are ruining both, by habitual or excessive drinking.
2. To save the wives and families of those who by habits of intemperance are dragging them down to poverty and destitution.
3. To save from crime and its consequences the children who from their parents' vices, have no alternative but to steal or starve.
4. To save from mental and physical debility the offspring of those who habitually drink to excess.
5. To help those who cannot help themselves, and to restore their self-control and self-respect.
6. To diminish the lavish expenditure of the taxpayers' money, now wasted in maintaining an army of paupers and criminals—the product of drink.
7. To punish the repeated public offender against decency, order, and sobriety.

WHAT THE BILL DOES NOT DO.

1. It does not interfere with the *occasional* drunkard.
2. It does not violate the liberty of the subject by any arbitrary or unauthorised curtailment of his free will and action.
3. It does not enable designing parties to make false accusations against their relations, with a view to obtain control over them.

HOW THE BILL DOES ITS WORK.

1. By placing the Habitual Drunkard for a sufficient time beyond the reach of temptation.
2. By giving the Drunkard occupation, and amendment of body and mind, combined with medical aid and moral enlightenment.
3. By restoring physical and mental power, so as to resume occupation and earn a subsistence.
4. By restoring the power of self-control, self-respect, and self-denial.
5. By showing the Drunkard that his life has been a sin as well as a folly, and that the result thereof is death.
6. By compelling the repeated public offender to earn the cost of his own maintenance, and to contribute to that of his family.

This the Habitual Drunkards' Bill can do, and therefore it ought to become law.

W. STANYER, M.A., GEN. HON. SEC.

N.B. Will you aid the Movement with one Donation.

HABITUALLY DRUNKENNESS.

Summary of Returns from Chief and Head Constables for Year ending Sept., 1870.

Cities and Boroughs.	Population over which returns extend.	Total Convictions for Drunkenness.	Second Convictions.	Third Convictions.	More than Three Convictions.	Criminal Convictions of all Kinds.	Number due to Habitual Drunkenness.
ENGLAND	4,890,148	54,095	4,759	1,854	1,946	108,498	13,173
WALES	13,291	112	18	12	10	321	78
SCOTLAND	1,168,511	13,808	276	86	76	30,790	3,779
	6,071,950	68,015	5,053	1,952	2,032	139,609	17,030

Counties (exclusive of Cities and Boroughs).

ENGLAND	9,099,114	34,521	2,856	1,251	1,223	73,142	6,789
WALES	775,965	3,489	898	557	25	10,839	1,822
SCOTLAND	1,257,065	957	302	88	41	10,345	1,800
	11,132,144	38,967	4,056	1,896	1,289	94,326	10,420

Total Cities, Boroughs, and Counties.

BOROUGHS AND CITIES...	6,071,950	68,015	5,053	1,952	2,032	139,609	17,030
COUNTIES	11,132,144	38,967	4,056	1,896	1,289	94,326	10,420
	17,204,094	106,982	9,109	3,848	3,321	233,935	27,450

A BILL TO AMEND THE LAW OF LUNACY

A.D. 1870.

AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE

MANAGEMENT OF HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.

[IN PARLIAMENT, SESSION 1871.]

~~Whereas~~ it is expedient to extend the provision Preamble.
of certain laws for the protection of the persons
and properties of those who, by reason of fre-
quent, excessive, or constant drunkenness shall
be incapable of or unfit for the proper manage-
ment of their families, persons, or property :

Be it enacted, by the Queen's Most Excellent
Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of
the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Com-
mons, in this present Parliament assembled, and
by the authority of the same, as follows :

PART I.

1. That any person who, by reason of frequent, Definition of an
habitual
drunkard.
excessive, or constant use of intoxicating drinks,
is incapable of self-control, and of proper atten-
tion to and cares of his affairs and family, or who
is dangerous to himself or others, shall be deemed
an habitual drunkard and of unsound mind.

2. An habitual drunkard may be confined in Power to confine
an habitual
drunkard.
any licensed reformatory, asylum, or refuge, or
in any reformatory, ward, or building attached
to or belonging to any union or parish work-
house while under the influence of such unsound-
ness of mind, and for a sufficient length of time
afterwards as may be necessary for the due pro-
tection and more complete restoration of the
mind and health of such person.

3. Reformatories, sanitariums, or refuges for Reformatories,
sanitariums, or
refuges may be
established.
the reception of such persons as are described in
section one of this Act may be established by
private individuals, or by an association of indi-

viduals, or by corporations or unions, or by the magistrates assembled in quarter sessions, and nothing in this Act shall be construed as preventing the proprietors or keepers of lunatic asylums to keep such reformatories, sanitariums, or refuges, provided always that they are not situated under the same roof or within the compass of the walls of the same buildings in which lunatics are confined.

Reformatories,
sanitariums, or
refuges to be
licensed as under
8 & 9 Vict. c. 100,

4. Such reformatories, sanitariums, or refuges shall be subject to all the provisions of the Act eighth and ninth Victoria, chapter one hundred, so far as relates to licensed houses and visitations by Commissioners in Lunacy.

Habitual
drunkards may
be admitted and
kept in such re-
formatories, &c.

5. Any person affected as described in the first section of this Act may be admitted into any such reformatory, sanitarium, or refuge upon their own written request without certificate or other evidence than their own statement that they are habitual drunkards and that they desire to be taken care of in such reformatory, sanitarium, or refuge.

Persons who
may apply for
the admission of
habitual
drunkards.
Certificates of
two medical
men.

6. Upon the request of a near relation, friend, or guardian, persons affected as described in the first section of this Act may be admitted upon the production of certificates, signed by two duly qualified medical practitioners, and upon the affidavit or declaration of some credible witness other than applicant, stating that the party to be admitted is a confirmed or habitual drunkard, and either incapable or dangerous as before described.

Certificates to be
given.

7. These certificates shall be given only after a separate examination of the person to be admitted by each signer of the said certificate, and that such certificate shall fully and completely state the facts upon which such certificate is made; the facts to be classed as those personally known to the signer and those related to him by others.

Nature of certi-
ficate.

8. Keepers of reformatories, sanitariums, or refuges duly licensed shall, within forty-eight hours after the admission of any person, send a copy of the request for admission, and of the certificates and declarations upon which such admissions shall have been granted, to the Commissioners in Lunacy.

Certificates to be sent within forty-eight hours to Commissioners in Lunacy.

9. Any person confined in any reformatory, sanitarium, or refuge duly licensed under this Act may be discharged by an order of the Lord Chancellor, or by a Commissioner of Lunacy, or by a justice of the peace, on satisfactory proof being given that such person is cured of his or her disorder, and that he or she may, with safety to himself or herself and others, be discharged; but no such discharge shall be made without consultation with and certificates from one or more duly qualified practitioners that such person is recovered.

Persons confined may be discharged and how.

10. All proceedings and matters relating to and affecting the guardianship and management of the person affected as hereinbefore mentioned (section 2), or of his or her estate, shall be in accordance with and governed by an Act entitled "The Lunacy Regulation Act, 1863."

11. No person who shall be admitted to a reformatory, sanitarium, or refuge, either on his or her own application, or on the application of relation, friend, tutor, or guardian, be admitted for less than *three months* nor more than *twelve months*; but nevertheless it shall be lawful for any Commissioner in Lunacy, or justice of the peace or magistrate, or, in case of the person being sent by order of the Lord Chancellor, then for the Lord Chancellor, to shorten or extend the period of residence upon the certificates of two duly qualified medical practitioners that it is desirable and safe to do so.

Limitation of the period of detention.

PART II.

12. It shall be lawful for the magistrates of any county, city, or borough to establish a reformatory, sanitarium, or refuge, and to make

Magistrates may establish reformatories, sanitariums, and refuges.

suitable provision for the reception and detention of any persons affected as described in section two of this Act, or to convert any ward, wing, part, or whole of any existing prison, jail, or house of correction to such purposes; or to contract with proprietors of any duly licensed reformatory, sanitarium, or refuge for the reception of persons as afore described, and the cost thereof shall be defrayed out of any county or borough rate, as is now done in regard to any prison, jail, or house of correction.

Board of guardians may form reformatories, &c.

13. It shall be lawful for any board of guardians to appropriate a ward, wing, or building belonging to the union or hundred workhouse to the purpose of a reformatory, sanitarium, or refuge for habitual drunkards.

Magistrates may commit to reformatories, on evidence, habitual drunkards.

14. It shall be lawful for any justice of the peace or magistrate sitting in petty session to send to a reformatory, sanitarium, or refuge any person who on it being proved by evidence given before him and by the certificate of two medical practitioners that such an one is a person as described in section 1, Part I., of this Act, and who is unable to pay for his or her maintenance in any other reformatory, sanitarium, or refuge, for a period not exceeding *twelve months* nor less than *three months*.

Magistrates may commit any person thrice convicted in six months without certificate.

15. It shall be lawful for any justice of the peace or magistrate sitting in petty session to commit to such reformatory, sanitarium, or refuge, without certificate, any person who has been convicted of drunkenness or a breach of the peace while drunk three times within six calendar months for a period not less than *three months* nor more than *twelve months*.

Extension of the period of detention of certificate.

16. The period of committal may be extended to a period of not more than *six months* beyond the time of the first committal, upon the evidence or certificate of a duly qualified medical practitioner that such extension of the period of detention is required for the restoration of the mind and health of the detained party.

17. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to alter the law so far as regards the liability of drunkards for criminal acts done by them while under the influence of drink. Nothing in this Act to alter criminal laws.

18. In so far as they may be applicable, the provisions of the Lunacy Regulations Act shall be incorporated in this Act. Lunacy regulations to apply.

19. This Act shall be called the Habitual Drunkards' Act, 1870. Short title.

P E T I T I O N S.

HABITUAL DRUNKARDS' BILL.

FORM OF PETITION—

*To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom
in Parliament assembled.*

The Humble Petition of

SHEWETH—

THAT although much has been done by recent legislation to remove the abuses of the Licensing System, there yet remains an unfortunate class of Habitual Drunkards whom no general law will reach, and for whom special and exceptional legislation is required.

THAT “A Bill to amend the Law of Lunacy and to provide for the management of Habitual Drunkards” was last year introduced into your Honourable House which, in the opinion of your Petitioners, will deal effectually with the class in question: who are incapable of self-control or a proper care of themselves and families.

THAT the experiment of founding a separate institution for the sanitary treatment of confirmed Drunkards has been successfully tried in the State of New York; and the precedent is one eminently entitled to the favourable consideration of the Legislature of this country.

THAT in the opinion of your Petitioners no limitations or regulations imposed upon the sale of intoxicating liquors will prevent solitary cases of habitual intoxication, and that these can be reached in no other way than by some such measure as that referred to.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore humbly pray your Honourable House to pass into law a Bill for the proper reception, detention, and management of Habitual Drunkards.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR GETTING UP PETITIONS.

1. Printed Petitions are rejected. Petitions should therefore be written on large foolscap paper, and *care should be taken that there be at least THREE SIGNATURES ON THE SAME SHEET OF PAPER AS THE WRITTEN PETITION.*
2. In addition to name, ask the signer to add address, business, &c.
3. Petitions may be sent to Members of Parliament (with open letter, requesting presentation and support, enclosed), post free, in parcels open at both ends, endorsed, "Parliamentary Petitions," and weighing not more than thirty-two ounces. (See 9)
4. Write to your Borough or County Members privately, and urge their support.
5. *Additional sheets of paper.*—The second sheet should be *gummed or pasted* to the bottom of the first, the third to the second, and so on. If left loose, or merely pinned, all but the first sheet are rejected.
6. All signatures or marks must be originals or "marks" attested.
7. There should be no erasures.
8. **SUGGESTION.**—If there be any possibility, call a meeting and pass resolutions adopting the Petition. Invite the local papers to report it. Let all who attend the meeting sign the petition if so disposed. Friends should take blank sheets of paper to get filled with signatures to fasten to the Petition. A distinct Petition should be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meeting, the Petition headed as from "The Inhabitants of _____, in Public Meeting assembled."
9. For information as to the plans and objects of the Licensing System Amendment Association, pamphlets, handbills, &c., address Rev. W. STANYER, M.A., General Hon. Secretary, The City Buildings, Corporation-street, Manchester; or 18, Parliament-street, Westminster.

N.B.—Petitions, written out, gladly supplied free from the offices. Intimate number of names likely to be obtained, and supply of paper will be sent in accordance.

LIST OF DONATIONS RECEIVED.

MARCH 26TH, 1870, TO MAY 14TH, 1871.

[All Peers, Members of Parliament, and Donors of £5 and upwards, are Vice-Presidents.]

	£	s.	d.
The Most Honourable The Marquess of Bute	5	5	0
The Right Honourable The Earl of Tankerville.....	5	0	0
Colonel Edward Akroyd, M.P., Halifax	10	0	0
Edward Baines, M.P., Leeds	1	0	0
Dr. Donald Dalrymple, M.P., Bath	10	0	0
Samuel Robert Graves, M.P., Liverpool	1	0	0
Edward Kenworthy Hornby, M.P., Blackburn	1	1	0
Sir Harcourt Johnstone, Bart., M.P., Scarborough	5	0	0
Bernhard Samuelson, M.P., Banbury	5	0	0

A

Adams Messrs. Saml. and Co., Manchester	£1	0	0
Adams Thomas, J.P., Not- tingham	1	1	0
A Friend, Manchester.....	1	0	0
Ainsworth Thos., Blackburn	1	1	0
Allen Bryce, Liverpool	2	0	0
Allen Richd. E., Manchester	1	0	0
Allen William, J.P., Bath...	1	0	0
Anonymous. Birstal	1	0	0
Anonymous (S.W.).....	2	0	0
Archer J. K., Kirkdale	1	0	0
Armitage and Rigby Messrs., Manchester	3	3	0
Atkinson Rev. Miles, Hare- wood.....	1	0	0
Atkinson W., Bures	2	2	0
Ayre John J, Colne	1	1	0
Smaller sums	2	2	5

B

Babington Rev. Canon, M.A., Brighton	£2	2	0
Backhouse Edward, J.P., Sunderland ..	2	0	0
Barbour Bros Messrs., Man- chester ..	2	2	0
Barker Lieut.-Col., Ellerslie	1	0	0
Barker Thomas, J.P., North Shields	1	0	0
Barlow Thomas, Manchester	3	3	0
Barnes Alfred, J.P., Farn- worth ..	5	0	0
Bartleet Edwin, J.P., Bir- mingham	1	1	0
Bartleet Jesse, Birmingham	1	1	0
Bathurst Rev. W. H., Sydney Park	1	1	0
Beale Alfred, Cork	1	0	0
Bell C. W., J.P., Darlington	2	2	0

Bentley James, Cheshunt ...	£2	0	0
Betts Rebecca D., Banbury..	1	0	0
Bindloss Dr. J. D., Manches- ter	1	1	0
Bi-hop Frederick, Stoke-on- Trent	1	0	0
Bodkin Miss E., London...	1	0	0
Booth J. B., J.P., Preston...	1	1	0
Bosanquet Rev. N. W., Rock	5	0	0
Bouch Thomas, Liverpool ..	1	0	0
Bousfield Chas. H., Glasgow	1	0	0
Bower A., J.P., Ripon	2	0	0
Boyd Thos L., Waltham-stow	5	5	0
Brady H. L.S.A. Gates-head	1	1	0
Braithwaite Isaac, London...	2	2	0
Breach J. G., Putney, S.W.	5	0	0
Bremner J. A., J.P., Man- chester	1	1	0
Briggs James, Lower Darwin	1	1	0
Brook Charles, J.P., Leicester	7	2	0
Brown Potto, J.P., Houghton	5	0	0
Buckley S., Old Trafford ...	1	5	0
Bullough Adam, J.P., Black- burn	1	0	0
Burn Richd., J.P., Orton Hall	1	0	0
Bushell Chrstr, Liverpool..	2	2	0
Smaller sums	8	14	0

C

Caldecott Charles M., J.P., D L., Holbrook Grange...	1	0	0
Calvert E., Walton-le-Dale..	1	0	0
Cameron J., Manchester.....	2	2	0
Carr Ralph. Hedgeley	20	0	0
Castellain Alfred, J.P., Liver- pool	5	0	0
Caulfield E. T., Bath.....	1	0	0
Chadwick Joseph, Winfield.	1	0	0
Chambers Wm., Liverpool..	1	0	0
Champnes E. T., Bath	1	0	0
Chance Edward, Birmingham	1	1	0
Chance R. L., Birmingham.	10	10	0
Charleton Robert, Bristol ...	3	3	0
Clarke Thomas, Northwich..	1	0	0
Clayton D. S., Norbury.....	2	0	0
Clayton Miss A. E., Edin- burgh	4	0	0
Clayton Nathl. J.P., Lincoln	2	2	0
Cliff William, Liverpool ...	1	0	0
Codd William, Maldon	0	10	0
Coyney Walter M., J.P., D.L., Derby	1	1	0
Creswick Mrs., Eccleshall Grange	1	0	0
Crook Joseph, J.P., Bolton..	1	1	0
Cropper James, J.P., Kenal	2	2	0
Cropper John, Liverpool ...	5	0	0

Crosfield A., St. Helens.....	£1	1	0
Crossley Edward, Halifax ...	5	0	0
Crossley John, J.P., Halifax.	10	0	0
Curme Rev. Thos., Oxford..	0	5	0
Cutler Martin, Worcester ...	1	1	0
Smaller sums	5	6	6

D

Daglish Robert, J.P., Aston Hall	5	0	0
Daglish R., J.P., St. Helens.	2	2	0
Dale Thomas B., Warwick..	1	0	0
Dalmahoy Jas., Edinburgh...	1	0	0
Darbishire S. D., J.P., Pen- dyffryn	2	0	0
Darbyshire B., J.P., Liver- pool	1	0	0
Davies James, Hereford.....	0	5	0
Dawbarn Richd., Wisbeach..	1	0	0
Dawkins Lieut.-Col. W. G., London.....	1	0	0
Davy Charles R., Bath	1	1	0
Dewhurst S., Manchester ...	2	0	0
Digby G. D. Wingfield, J.P., Sherborne Castle	2	0	0
Dinwiddie James, Dumfries.	1	0	0
Dixon John, J.P., Astle.....	3	3	0
Durrant George, Norwich ...	1	1	0
Smaller sums	1	7	6

E

E. B., Reigate.....	1	0	0
Ecroyd E., Burnley.....	1	1	0
Ecroyd W. F., Lomeshaye.	1	1	0
Edger Mrs., Gainford.....	1	0	0
Elwes V. Cary, Brigg	1	0	0
Evans Owen, Tyncoed.....	2	0	0
Evans The Misses, Derby ...	5	0	0
Smaller sums	2	0	6

F

Farish James, J.P., London	1	0	0
Farnworth & Jardine Messrs., Liverpool	1	0	0
Fisher John C., J.P., Cocker- mouth	1	0	0
Fiske E. B., Beccles	0	3	0
Fison William, J.P., Green- holme	2	2	0
Foster Charles, Norwich ...	2	2	0
Foster Messrs. J. and Sons, Bradford	1	1	0
Freeman John, Falmouth ...	2	0	0
Fullarton J. A., Manchester.	1	1	0
Smaller sums	3	10	0

G

Gamble D., St. Helens	£1	0	0
Gaseoigne Col., Partington..	1	0	0
Gibbons Philip, Lincoln ...	1	0	0
Gillilan E. II., Cheltenham	5	0	0
Gossage Messrs. William and Sons, Widnes	2	2	0
Graham James, London ...	1	0	0
Greatheed Rev. S. J., Cor- ringham	1	1	0
Greg E. II., Wilmslow	2	2	0
Guest and Chrimes Messrs., Rotherham	2	2	0
Smaller sums	4	9	0

H

Haig J., J.P., Scarborough	5	0	0
Haliburton A. F., J.P., Grafton	4	2	0
Hardcastle Messrs. J. & G., Manchester	1	1	0
Hardcastle M., Manchester	1	1	0
Hardman H. H., J.P., Raw- tenstall	5	0	0
Hargreaves John, Blackburn	1	1	0
Harrison William, F.S.A., J.P., Samlesbury.....	1	1	0
Hellier Mr., Bath	0	10	0
Hewitson Wm. C., Walton- on-Thames	5	0	0
Heywood E. S., Manchester	2	2	0
Heywood Lawrence, J.P., Liverpool.....	1	0	0
Hicks Mrs. P. E., Hertford	1	0	0
Holden Thomas, Liverpool	1	0	0
Holland Saml., Glanwillans	1	0	0
Hopton Rev. John, Canon- frome ..	1	0	0
Hornby E. G. S., Dalton ...	1	1	0
Hornby T. D., Liverpool ...	2	2	0
Horrocks Miss, Preston.....	2	2	0
Hotson W. C., Norwich ...	1	1	0
Hulbert John, J.P., Bath ...	1	0	0
Hull Rev. Canon, Eagles- cliffe	2	0	0
Hunter Mrs., Ashton-upon- Mersey	0	2	6
Smaller sums	4	16	6

I

Inman William, J.P., Upton Manor	5	0	0
Smaller sums	0	10	0

J

Jerran Rev. James, Fleet ...	£1	1	0
Jones M., Manchester	1	0	0
Jones Robert, Liverpool.....	1	0	0
Smaller sums	1	18	0

K

Kaye John, Clayton West...	1	1	0
Kenrick A., Birmingham ...	2	0	0
Kershaw Jas., J.P., Ashton- under-Lyne	1	0	0
King Wm H., Stourbridge.	1	1	0
Knowles George, Eolton ...	1	0	0
Smaller sums	2	5	0

L

Laycock Edmund, Keighley.	2	0	0
Lea Rev. Wm., Droitwich...	1	0	0
Lee Daniel, J.P., Man- chester	1	0	0
Lightfoot J. E., Accrington.	1	0	0
Lloyd Theodore, Ashleigh..	1	0	0
Loveday Rev. T., Williams- cote	1	1	0
Lowe Joseph, J.P., Durham.	5	0	0
Smaller sums	3	14	0

M

Maberley Gen. Geo., London	1	1	0
MacFarlane Mrs. Mary Ann, Edinburgh	5	0	0
Malcolm Sir J., Bart., Liver- pool	2	0	0
Malins David, J.P., Birming- ham	1	1	0
Manager (The) Knaresboro' Bank.....	5	0	0
Maples A., Spalding	0	10	0
Marshall John, Manchester	1	0	0
Marshall W., Ashton-under- Lyne.....	1	1	0
Martineau Miss F., Walton- on-Thames	5	0	0
Martineau Miss Lucy, London	1	1	0
Mather Mrs., Manchester ...	1	1	0
Matthews Wm., Earlscolne	2	0	0
Mitchell Bros. Messrs., Brad- ford	2	2	0
Molyneux Hon. F. J., Tun- bridge Wells	2	2	0
Monteith Rev. John, Manse of Glencairn.....	1	0	0
Morrison Miss C., Bonchurch	1	1	0
Moss Charles, Liverpool.....	1	0	0

Moss Sir T. Edwards, Bart., Liverpool	£5	0	0
Murgatroyd John, Ludden- denfoot.....	1	0	0
Smaller sums ..	1	17	6

N

Neale Hy. M., J.P., Highfield	1	1	0
Newman Josiah, J.P., Leo- minster.....	1	1	0
Noble John, J.P., London...	5	0	0
Nott Rev. J. N. Pyke, Swingbridge	1	1	0
Smaller sums	0	15	0

O

O'Malley P. T., Q.C., Lon- don	1	0	0
Smaller sums	0	10	0

P

Palgrave R. H. Inglis, Great Yarmouth.....	1	1	0
Park Rev. Canon, Castle Eden	2	0	0
Patrill Mrs. Mary M., Brigh- ton	1	0	0
Paynter J. W., Malsellwyn	1	0	0
Peak Messrs. George & Co., Manchester	3	3	0
Pellew Henry E., J.P., Lon- don	5	0	0
Piekering H., Malton	1	0	0
Platt Rev. G., Sedberg	1	0	0
Prior Mrs. S., Marchington	5	0	0
Pritchard R. W., Birken- head	1	0	0
Smaller sums	1	6	0

R

Ramsden James, J.P., Bar- row-in-Furness	5	0	0
Richardson Rev. R., J.P., Chester.....	2	0	0
Rigby Samuel, J.P., War- rington	2	0	0
Ringle The Hon. Lady E., Dunse	1	0	0
Robinson Dixon, Clitheroe	1	1	0
Robinson Rev. John, M.A., Sedmouth	1	0	0
Robinson Wm., J.P., Settle	1	0	0
Rogers Rev. Thos., Durham	1	0	0

Ronndell Rev. Danson R., M.A., J.P., Gledstone ...	£5	0	0
Rowley A. B., Hurst	1	0	0
Smaller sums	5	4	6

S

Satterfield Joshua, Alderley Edge.....	7	2	0
Schenley E. W. H., London.	5	0	0
Scott Thomas, J.P., Penrith.	1	0	0
Scurfield George John, J.P., Harworth-on-Tees	1	1	0
Shaw David, Ashton	1	1	0
Sheilds John, J.P., Durham.	2	0	0
Simpson Rev. T., Ashby-de- la-Zouch	1	0	0
Simpson William, Malton...	0	2	6
Sissons William, Hull	1	0	0
Skyrne W. H., London.....	1	0	0
Slade Major-General T. W., London	1	1	0
Smith Samuel, Liverpool ...	2	0	0
Spooner Wm., J.P., Stafford.	1	1	0
Stacey Miss Mary, London.	1	0	0
Stansfield, Brown, and Co. Messrs., Bradford	1	1	0
Stead Bros. Messrs., Liver- pool	1	1	0
Sterne R., Devizes	1	0	0
Stevenson R., Hanley	1	0	0
Stuart H. C., London	1	0	0
Sumner Messrs. J. M. and Co., Manchester	1	0	0
Swete Horace, M.D., Dun- marklyn	1	1	0
Smaller sums	4	8	0

T

Taylor John, Bakewell	1	1	0
Thomas Mrs. H., London ...	2	0	0
Thompson Thos., Lancaster.	1	0	0
Thursley Rev. Wm., J.P., Burnley	1	0	0
Todd John, Manchester.....	1	1	0
Torr John, J.P., Liverpool...	2	0	0
Townley Colonel, London ..	1	0	0
Trevelyan Sir W. C., Bart., Wallington	3	0	0
Twist J. B., Coventry... ..	0	10	0
Smaller sums	2	13	0

V

Valliancy Frederick, J.P., Carisbrooke.....	1	1	0
------------------------------------------------	---	---	---

Varley Joseph, Blackburn... £0 1 0
 Smaller sums 0 5 0

W

Waghorn Chas, St. Albans 1 0 0
 Wakefield Rev. Wm, M.A.,
 Curdsworth 1 0 0
 Wallis J. W., Sowerby
 Bridge 5 0 0
 Whitaker Robert, Oldham 1 0 0
 Whitworth Sir J., Bart.,
 London..... 1 1 0
 Wilbraham Francis H., J.P.,
 Creswelshawe 1 1 0

Wilmot Sir J. E., Bart.,
 London £1 1
 Wright R. Beresford, J.P.,
 Langley Mill 1 0
 Wynch Colonel, Battle 1 0
 Smaller sums 2 11

Y

Yorke John, J.P., Pateley
 Bridge 2 0
 Smaller sums 0 5

Z

Zachary Thomas, Stourport 1 0

The expenses for Meetings, Petitions, Postage
 Printing, Clerks, and Offices, are necessarily very
 heavy.

The services of the Treasurer and Secretaries
 are all gratuitously rendered

Subscriptions are earnestly requested.